

## 30,000 Arrested In Petrograd's Reign of Terror

### Dispatch From Stockholm Says Conditions Con- tinue Unchecked

## Germans Quit Moscow

### Chernoff May Head New Gov- ernment To Be Recognized by Berlin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Petrograd's reign of terror is reported unchecked, in an official dispatch today from Stockholm. It is estimated that 30,000 arrests have been made since the beginning of August among army officers and middle class citizens. The Bolshevik chiefs, who arrived in Petrograd August 10, are said now to be on board the warship Aurora in the roadstead of Kronstadt, prepared to sail for Germany in case of a successful uprising against them.

German agents in Stockholm are quoted as saying on August 14 that the Germans were moving from Moscow, not because they were afraid, but because they felt certain of the fall of the Bolsheviks in the near future. They declared the Bolsheviks would probably be succeeded by Chernoff and his Social Revolutionary party, who probably would summon at once a new constitutional assembly, which will be recognized by Germany.

Sweden has been asked by the Swedish consular office at Moscow, acting for the American and Allied consuls there, to send a ship to Petrograd to take away 200 refugees, or if this is impossible to obtain permission for these persons to pass through Finland. It is assumed here that the refugees are Americans and Allied citizens seeking escape from Russia. Under date of August 17 the Swedish Consul General at Moscow reported that the German government had refused safe conducts for any refugees, including consular officers, and it was believed this refusal would stand until negotiations were concluded with England concerning the treatment of Germans in China.

A report dated August 16 said the Bolshevik authorities had agreed to permit the consuls to depart, and that the military missions of Great Britain and France were preparing to leave Moscow by way of Astrakhan and Persia.

Railway service between Moscow and Petrograd has been interrupted. On August 9 unusual police measures were taken in Petrograd. In the afternoon of that day the German Embassy arrived from Moscow on two special trains. A third train had 800 German soldiers in Russian uniforms, who had been in Moscow since the assassination of Count von Mirbach.

## Dato Denies Spain Sent Note to Berlin

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 18.—Foreign Minister Dato today issued a denial of recent press reports that the neutrality of Spain was threatened. "As to the famous Spanish note addressed to Germany," the Minister continued, "it is impossible to publish it because it does not exist."

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Germanophile newspapers, such as the "A. B. C.," the "Tribuna" and the "Nacion," in commenting upon the reported note from Spain to Germany publish articles reflecting a threat of civil war in case of a rupture in relations with Germany. This has aroused an energetic protest from the press which is friendly to the Allies.

Although the country preserves its tranquillity the majority of the newspapers publish alarmist articles and the international situation is the universal topic of conversation at clubs and cafes.

## Heavy Guard Protects Wilson on Vacation

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—President Wilson's outing has done him a world of good. Except for the first day when the abrupt change from a temperature of 100 degrees or more at Washington, to a daily average of 60 degrees here, was felt by the whole party, the improvement in the President's condition has been steady and pronounced.

While the President and Mrs. Wilson drove along the shore or strolled on the beach and in the woods they were accompanied as usual by secret service men. Less noticeable and observed by but few was the part played by the navy, three branches of which kept vigilant watch over his safety. Marines picked the grounds of the house that he occupied. Two hydroplanes persistently searched adjacent waters, and at a little distance off the coast two torpedo boat destroyers and a fleet of submarine chasers made sure that no unwelcome craft ventured in. This watch over the sea was taken because of some uneasiness due to the selection for the vacation of the President and Mrs. Wilson of a house standing almost at the edge of a promontory that commands a wide view of the sea and which, in turn, can be seen plainly from some distance out. It was not believed to be beyond the range of possibility that some German submarine commander would be tempted to risk his ship to take a pot shot at so conspicuous a target.

## Brazil Insists Poland Be Given Independence

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 19.—Brazil has been invited by the Allies to outline her position on the restoration of independence to Poland as one of the conditions of peace. Nilo Peçanha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has stated that he would not consider any compromise on the part of the Allies on the question of Poland's freedom. Brazil has no choice of roads which may be followed in this matter, he says, having already chosen the right path.

## Facing the Boche in France

Indomitable Spirit That Has Enabled Nation to Resist  
Foe's Blows Exemplified by the Aged Boulets Re-  
turning to Ruined Home

By Wilbur Forrest  
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 4.—The indomitable spirit of French country folk whose homes have been invaded is one of the most admirable things to be seen on American battlefields to-day. There is no glamour or satisfaction in looking at a fresh battlefield, with its tortured ground and debris and dead. But there is satisfaction in watching these French home lovers, who have followed in the very wake of an American advance, almost watched the fiery struggle rage around spots where they have passed their lives and then, as the battle moves on, make their way to the ruins. There is no sign of despair in their faces as they walk into the wrecks that remain to them. There is determination. These places are "home" and to them they have the same significance.

The spirit of the return is the same spirit that prompts these French peasants to remain at work in their fields even though German shells explode quite near. It is the same spirit that leads many of them to remain in their homes even though the Germans invade them. The case of Public Boullet, aged sixty-one, and Mme. Boullet, fifty-eight, is typical.

### Couple, Arm in Arm, Reënter Battered Home

What happened to the old Boullet couple has happened throughout the battle areas in France about ten thousand times during the last four years. But I can tell about the Boullets better, because I happened to be standing in their battered farmhouse when they walked slowly up the hill, arm in arm, and entered it. The place was Bellevue Farm, just liberated by American troops, and a short time before the scene of hottest fighting. Here the Germans tried to stop the American advance.

Mme. Boullet picked her way down a cluttered hallway to the kitchen to see what remained of the stove. M. Boullet hastened to a wrecked wardrobe and began to gather from the bottom of it a bundle of receipts. French peasant "cultivateurs," at least small ones like M. Boullet, keep no books, but they hold on to their receipts. I looked at one of these receipts while the old man was rummaging and it read like this:

"Received of M. Boullet, farmer, of Bellevue, the sum of 38 francs and 50 centimes. Fire-entardenois, February 14, 1894."

The same thrift and care that made them keep a receipt for twenty-four years set these old people to work as soon as they reentered their home. Neither of them said much at the beginning. There was no outward show of grief or despair. There may have been grief, but no despair. It was the indomitable spirit of France.

days, was put into one of the San Jose's small boats, which was picked up later by a government vessel. Twenty-five other members of the San Jose's crew had not been accounted for to-night. Naval authorities refused to give out anything concerning the experiences of Captain Evans or the sinking of the San Jose.

Communication between the raiders and the mainland is possible at scores of places along the Atlantic shore, naval officials believe, the irregularity of the American coasts at certain points making such possible.

Recently the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent such communication have been augmented, both by shore patrol and other methods, which cannot be discussed. It can be stated that no official report has been made giving any definite evidence of an enemy boat having landed.

From authoritative sources it was learned to-day that there is reason to believe that three German submarines have been operating on the American coasts at three separate points. Two of these have recently "ceased operating" either because their stores have become exhausted or as a result of damage received in contact with the patrol fleets. It is known that the activities of one boat ceased immediately after a destroyer reported having discharged depth bombs near the spot where the U-boat submerged.

Descriptions of the submarines operating in American waters almost without exception give their lengths as 300 feet and their armament as two guns of either 5.7 or 5.9 inch calibre. Naval experts judge from other information that the enemy craft have a cruising radius of not less than 17,000 miles.

The Norwegian bark Nordhav was sunk by a German submarine 125 miles off the Virginia Capes Saturday. The crew of the Nordhav escaped in small boats and has been brought into an Atlantic port by an American warship. She was a vessel of 2,623 net tons and sailed on June 15 from Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

## U-Boat Releases Briton Held Captive

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Captain David Evans, of the British steamer Penitence, who was taken aboard a German submarine as a prisoner of war after the undersea boat sank his vessel off Nantucket last week, was landed here late today. With Captain Evans were eight members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer San Jose, also a victim of the same submarine.

The San Jose was sunk some time to-night. Captain Evans, who had been kept prisoner on the submarine eight

determination you see around an ant hill after you've accidentally kicked it down.

The mind of the enemy against which the best part of the world is opposed was also marked on the white-washed walls of the room where old man Boullet rummaged after his scattered receipts. Black crayon scrawls portrayed the Kaiser with an exaggerated laurel wreath floating gaudily above his crown. And on the opposite wall the Teutonic artist had tried his hand at obscene sketches, far too obscene and swinish for description here. It is most probable that these crayon scrawls, too, gave some explanation of a maddened military, Kaiser worshipping nation which has done most everything during four years of war from destroying cathedrals to marking obscenities on whitewashed walls of innocent French farmers' homes.

The Boullets retreated with French troops when the Germans swept southward to the Marne in the offensive of the last days of May. They lived as best they could with other refugees in villages south of the Marne until the Germans again made their attack of July 15 and crossed that river. Then the two old people had to move again. They saw the enemy sweep south toward Epemay and then retreat as the Franco-Americans drove into their line further north. Since then they have been following the Allied advance, sometimes behind French and sometimes behind American troops. It was in the wake of the Americans that they finally reached Bellevue Farm to-day.

### Resume Task of Rebuilding a Home

"Will madame and yourself stay here to-night?" I asked old man Boullet when he had finished gathering his papers.

"Certainly," he responded. "There is nowhere else to go."

"But how will you get something to eat and how can you sleep here in this ruined house?" I asked.

"We can eat with the soldiers, as we've done for several weeks," he suggested, "and we will not worry about much sleep to-night, because there is so much work to do."

Already madame was picking into the roofless front bedroom, occasionally dragging pieces of her own wearing apparel from the debris. Somewhere underneath the rocks was a bed.

When I left Bellevue Farm to-day American soldiers were burying the enemy dead, and old M. and Mme. Boullet were hard at the labor of reconstructing this small piece of liberated France. If their two unmarried sons return from the war they will have to thank the aged father and mother for a home to live in, and some thanks will also be due to the indomitable spirit of France.

## U-Boat Landed Spies in U. S., Officers Say

Continued from page 1

shore. One story along this line was that the captain of a coastwise vessel, being ordered to the submarine by the papers, was astonished to see on the deck of the German commander copies of New York dailies of the same date.

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## Rice Mobs in Japan Stone and Set Fire To Homes in Kofu

Government Commandeers  
Available Supply To Be  
Put on Market

## Uprising Now Political

### Governor of Tokio Calls on Residents to Remain In- doors During Crisis

(By The Associated Press)  
TOKIO, Saturday, Aug. 17.—A mob of four thousand attacked stores and set fire to many houses in the city of Kofu, capital of the Prefecture of Yamashina, according to an official statement issued to-day. Rioters, policemen and a soldier were wounded. Twenty houses were destroyed and property damaged at Hiroshima, the statement added.

An imperial ordinance authorizes the government to requisition all stocks of rice. The rice will be put on the market.

Advices received from the provinces are to the effect that the residences of several millionaires have been burned. These reports say that the home of Soichiro Asano, president of the Tokio Steamship Company, has been attacked and damaged.

### Theatres Are Closed

The Governor of Tokio in a manifesto issued to-day urges the residents of the city to remain indoors during the night. The theatres and the stores and the leading thoroughfares of the city have been ordered closed as a precautionary measure.

The newspapers have been prohibited from printing reports of the progress of the rice riots, and there is an absence of news from the provinces. A statement issued yesterday by Minister of the Interior Mizuno says that the governors have assured the ministry that the disorders are abating steadily.

Demand Change of Order  
The organization of proprietors and editors of newspapers has adopted a resolution declaring that the prohibition against news of the riots is an unprecedented and arbitrary interference with the right of free speech as granted by the constitution. They demand a cancellation of the order.

The Constitutional party declares that the order of the government is harmful, because it suppresses news of a national social movement vitally affecting the people.

It is the general impression here that the rice question has become political.

## Consul Here Denies Japanese Rice Riots Portend Revolution

The riots in Tokio and other Japanese cities are due to popular discontent with the high cost of rice, and to see political significance in the outbreaks would be contrary to all known facts, according to Chinosuke Yada, Consul General of Japan in New York.

"The price of rice, the staple food of our people, recently has reached very high levels," Mr. Yada said yesterday, "and the poor people were unable to provide for their families. The increase in price has been in some measure due to natural causes, but in the main it was a result of the cornering of the market by unscrupulous men."

"The government is prepared to handle the situation. Ever before the present Cabinet was called to power plans were being formulated with a view to preventing what has unfortunately happened. The predecessor of Count Terauchi intended to establish a fund that would enable the government by purchasing in a low market and selling at low prices in high market to keep the price of food within reasonable limits. Now the government has appropriated \$5,000,000 for the purchase of rice and its distribution among the suffering people, and this is undoubtedly but one step in the direction of a closer food control."

The connection which some press dispatches seek to establish between Japanese intervention in Siberia and the present trouble, as well as the interpretation of the events of the last few days as the prelude to a social or political revolution, Mr. Yada characterized as totally erroneous.

## Chinese Mass Force At Siberian Line as Invasion Threatens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Chinese government has sent a large force of troops to the Siberian border to prevent a threatened invasion of Chinese territory by German and Hungarian prisoners of war, who joined with the Red Guard and other elements of the Bolsheviks against the Czech-Slovaks in the Trans-Baikal region.

## Issue Over Chinese Railway Delaying Japanese Troops

(By The Associated Press)  
PEKING, Aug. 19.—The movement of Japanese troops from Chang-chun, on the Mukden-Harbin Railroad, has been further delayed. This delay is due to the demand made by the Japanese that they guard and virtually control the operations of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Chinese officials, supported by the Entente Allied representatives in Peking, have declined to consent to the taking over of the railroad by Japan.

## Soviets to Declare War on Entente and Move to Kronstadt

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Telegraph-

## First German Kaiser Urged Russians to Crush Jews

A new light has been thrown on William I, first Emperor of Germany, and the role he had played as instigator and supporter of anti-Semitic activities at home and abroad, by the discovery in the New York Public Library of a pamphlet in Hebrew, published in 1885 by Alexander Zederbaum, editor of the Petrograd "Hamolitz." Through the courtesy of Mr. Freidus, who has charge of the Jewish section of the library, portions of the pamphlet can now be given in English.

The author tells of a visit to Berlin in 1881 of several Russian generals and high civilian officials. At Kaiser William's personal request they visited the palace, where they were entertained at a "Belshazzar's feast." When sufficient wine "enveloped the old man's mind he began to utter secrets." Part of his speech to his guests was afterward published by the anti-Semitic Petrograd "Novoe Vremya" and reprinted in its entirety.

"My dear guests and friends of Holy Russia," the Kaiser was reported to have said, "I do not love the Jews. I know well that in Germany men like Karl Marx, Edward Lasker and others are undermining the monarchical spirit and plan the ruin of the present system of government. But in our country they are deep rooted, therefore it is necessary to act carefully, as they are leaders in science, in finance, in culture, in industry."

### Advised Crushing Jews

"But it is different in Russia. I advise you to learn from us. Crush them before it is too late. Crush them in every possible way. I beg you to take this lesson home with you."

The year following the civilized world was horrified when massacres of Jews took place simultaneously in hundreds of Russian towns and villages. The Kaiser's advice bore fruit. Anti-Jewish riots continued the following year, and thinking people laid a considerable portion of the blame for them at the door of the Prussian ruler. Finally, to put an end to uncertainty, and either to clear the name of the Kaiser or to have him stamped publicly as a modern Torquemada, Zederbaum sent an appeal to the Kaiser begging him to deny the statement published in the "Novoe Vremya." Zederbaum's story of the letter and the letter itself were as follows:

"We have already announced that when we have seen the words of Kaiser William in the publications, daily, monthly and yearly, of the editor, Suvorin, our heart has trembled. And we thought that it would be best to ask Kaiser William if his words

were true as quoted. It is possible that Suvorin's paper, the 'Novoe Vremya,' lied; then we shall have a denial by the Kaiser with his name affixed to it. We could use the denial to denounce the paper as a liar and distributor of falsehood throughout Russia."

"Here is a translation of the letter to the Kaiser: 'The millions of Jews that have started in our country last spring and have not stopped even now are undoubtedly not the outcome of an insurrection on the part of the Russians, but represent the fruit of agitators, the defamers of Jewish character, who are always ready and desirous to fish in muddy waters.'"

"They are not satisfied with the murder and robbery of the unfortunate, downtrodden nation of Israel now going on in the Russian domain, but are using all means to arouse still more riots and massacres that will bring sorrow and misfortune on the heads of thousands of loyal subjects of the Russian Empire."

"Quoted Kaiser's Statement  
'In our country, to our sorrow, a newspaper, the 'Novoe Vremya,' the big circulation of this paper and its acknowledged success are due entirely to the fact that it flatters and plays upon the instincts of the ignorant masses. Lately this paper quoted a statement which, it said, your great majesty has made to our statesmen and generals. Here follows the statement given earlier. This statement appeared first in the daily edition, and now has been reprinted in the year book of the 'Novoe Vremya,' which Russian historians will use for years to come."

"Sire, the Jewish people, oppressed for almost nineteen hundred years, do not want to believe that such statement of prejudice passed your lips. Your long rule and all the good that the nation enjoy, with the will of God, during your reign, and the love that our brethren of the Jewish faith enjoy in Germany, and the friendships they possess, all give proof that the statement attributed to you is false."

"Oh king, we pray thee in the name of humanity and in the name of civilization to permit us to denounce this paper and to belie the statement that you have used such words. Your denial will bring comfort to the 4,000,000 Jews in Russia, who are now in a terrible state. Your denial will at the same time enlighten the masses of the Russian people."

"We have not received any reply from the Kaiser, and we know that William is really at the head of the anti-Semitic party. We now see that the Kaiser works hand in hand with his preacher, Adolf Stocker, but fearing to come out publicly in Germany, where the Jews are powerful, he tries to annihilate them in Russia."

ing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the "Düsseldorfer Nachrichten" quotes the Russian newspaper "Pravda" as saying:

"The Soviet government will declare war on the Entente Allied countries. Soviet officials have issued an appeal stating that Russia's position is alarming."

"Russia's intervention in the war is necessary. The removal of the government to a safe place, consequently, has been decided upon, and Kronstadt (the fortress of Petrograd) has been chosen as the seat of authority. All preparations have been made to move the government offices there."

The return to Berlin of Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, after a stay of but one day at Moscow, is puzzling the German papers. The "Weser Zeitung" of Bremen, says that it is unable to understand Joffe's short stay at Moscow, inasmuch as he "had to report on a supplementary treaty to the Brest-Litovsk convention, which had been initiated at Berlin by representatives of both the Russians and Germans."

## Allies and Foes Racing for Winter Posts in Russia

Both Sides Seek Favorable  
Positions Before Cold  
Weather Sets In

## Germany's Real Aim

With Aid of Moneyed and  
Landed Classes Seeks to Re-  
establish Monarchy

By Arthur S. Draper  
(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association)

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Events in Russia are likely to develop rapidly within the next few weeks, for the winter is coming soon and then operations on a large scale will be impossible. The Allies are racing for positions which serve best to link up the various pro-Ally forces in Russia, while the Germans are consolidating for themselves strong bases for future activities.

The report that the enemy has established himself in the enormously strong fortifications of Kronstadt is believed to be the first move toward the occupation of Petrograd and then of Moscow. Evidence accumulates that Germany's real aim in Russia is to re-establish a monarchy with the help of the Church and the moneyed and landed classes, while the Allies are intervening at the invitation of the Social Revolutionaries and the anti-German Social Democrats.

The Bolsheviks are sandwiched between these two forces. They are unable to join either, but manage to keep alive by terrorism. Despite the fact that German aims are a direct antithesis to those of the Bolsheviks, the latter appear to expect more consideration from Germany than from the Allies, for they have chosen an agreement with Germans to fight the Allies rather than join the Allied forces against the Germans.

Dr. David Sorkin, writing in "The Observer" regarding the German plans, says:

"In Moscow live the great industrial families; there, too, sits the head of the Orthodox Church, Patriarch Tikhon, an able old man, with the face and appearance of a peasant, but a clever organizer, who holds great sway over the womanhood and more ignorant masses in Moscow. Brutal plunder of the Church by Bolsheviks caused a revival of energy among the pious of the Orthodox Church, led by Patriarch Tikhon. Animated by hatred of the Bolsheviks, they joined hands with the Moscow group of great manufacturers and landlords and started an agitation for 'federation or monarchy.'

Further their machinations against peace.

The decision of the Terauchi government to intervene in Russia, also is believed to have offered the opposition party in Japan an opportunity to create disorders, and the working classes, which have not profited through the war, were selected as the portion of the populace to stimulate the riots.

German agents have been seeking for years to embroil the United States and Japan in difficulties by spreading the "yellow peril" cry throughout both the United States and Japan. Count Ishii, present Ambassador to the United States from Japan, soon after his arrival here, credited Germany with responsibility for causing the "yellow peril" bugaboo to be generally spread throughout the two nations.

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German Propaganda  
Credited With Causing  
Race Riots in Japan

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Activity of German agents is contributing cause to the food riots in Japan, according to the unofficial view expressed here to-day. It was recalled that the Germans have for years been seeking to stir up trouble within the Japanese Empire and lost no opportunity to

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